THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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Gratitude.

If there be one bright spot on earth,
(Dark as it is and rude,)
It is where kindness brings to birth
The infant GRATITUDE;

It springs as smiles the summer morn,
Within the human breast;
It scatters beauty o'er the thorn,
And lulls the heart to rest.

It smiles upon the mountain head,
It brightens o'er the sea,
And thoughts long numbered with the dead,
Burst forth in ecstacy;
The friends who once to us have been
The cheerers of the heart,
Again arise—again are seen—
And in our lot take part.

Can we forget them?—we forget
The days when childhood flew,
When every joy with tears were wet,
And joys were ever new?
No! No! we may forget the day
When life was young and rude,
But ne'er forget the first display
Of early gratitude.

From the New York Tribune.

A MONSTROUS FRAUD.

That the Locofoco journals should belie the Tariff of 1842 is but natural.—We hardly know that we ought to complain of it. But when their falsehoods are copyed into neutral and Whig papers as undoubted FACTS, we do feel that the injustice is too gross to be endured in silence. Thus the tables which we find running the rounds of the Country journals, including many Agricultural, Religious, &c., and some that are called Whig under the title of the "TARIFFS OF 1842 and 1846 COMPARED," is a villianous compound of knavery and lying. For instance, it gives among

LUXURIES.	1842.	1846.
Wine: Champagne	12	30
" Burgandy	9	30
" Madeira	5	30
Carpets: Wilton	23	30
Silks Pocket handkerchiefs, fine	16	25
Articles of General Use.		
Wines: Sicily Madeira, low priced	49	30
Carpeting: Treble Ingrain	73	30
Wood Screws:	66	30
Glass: Plain Tumblers not cut	137	30
Pins: called pound or mixed Pins	53	30
Mouslin de Laines, 12c per yard	50	25
Cables and Cordage, tarred	120	25

The evident design here is to insinuate, because the Tariff of '42 imposed higher duties on such imported articles as come in competition with the products of our own labor and lower on such as do not, that therefore the Whig Tariff designedly discriminates to make dear the articles consumed by the POOR and to cheapen those consumed by the RICH:—We despise the mean-souled villians who could make that insinuation too intensely to reply to their calumny. Every man of them knows better—knows that no such thought ever entered the heads of those who framed the Tariff of '42.—There may be some who half ignorantly repeat the slander, but its authors and contrivers never drew an honest breath in their lives. To attempt a formal refutation of their deceit would be dignifying it and them unwisely and unjustly. A judge on the bench might as well argue with a convicted counterfeiter on the inutility and impropriety of counterfeiting as a vocation.

But the direct unmistakable falsehoods embodied in the table now going the rounds of the journals, including some which cannot be conscious parties to the fraud, demand exposure. The following is the statement of the ACTUAL rates of duty imposed by the Tariff of '42 on the articles above enumerated, as compared with the rates:

	Tariff of 1842	Tariff of 1846
Wines: Champaigne, per gallon	40 cts.	40 pr ct
" Burgandy; do. in cks.	15 "	40 "
" Do. if in bottles.	35 "	40 "
Madeira, in cks. or bot.	60 "	40 "
Carpets: Wilton, per sq. yard.	65 "	30 "
Silks: Pocket hdks. fine per lb:	250 "	25 "
Wines: Sicily Madeira, per gallon.	25 "	40 "
Carpeting: treb ingrain per sq. yard.	30 "	30 "
Wood-Screws, per lb.	12 "	30 "
Glass: plain tumblers not cut, pr lb.	10 "	30 "
Pins: called pound or mixed pins per lb.	20 "	30 "
Mouslin de Laines, per sq yard.	9 "	25 "
Cables and cordage, tr'd per pound.	5 "	25 "

These, be it remembered, are from a table of articles picked out by our opponents to show the injustice of the Tariff of 1842 and the superiority of that of 1846. Its assertion that the duty of 1842 on Madeira Wines is but FIVE per cent. that on Wilton Carpets but 23, that on Silk Handkerchiefs but 16, &c. &c. are frauds of the grossest character. Ask our makers of fine Carpets whether the new 50 per cent on Wilton will be higher than the unmistakable 65 cents per square yd. of the Whig Tariff. Who can be made to believe that the 65 cents per yard on Wilton Carpets is but 23 per cent. and that the 30 cents per yard on Treble ingrain amounts to 73 per cent.? Is not here a manifest misstatement.

Of course, the soul of Loco-focoism is in travail at the spectacle of high specific duties on imported Wood-Screws, Glass, Mouselin de Laines, Cables and Cordage, &c., which come in direct competition with the products of American Labor, as imported wines do not. The impression sought to be given is that our People have been obliged to pay higher prices since 1842 for the articles just named because of the duties thereon. Glass Tumblers, Pins and Mousselin de Laines were never afforded cheaper to American consumers than they now are—never so cheap before 1842 as since that time. We believe such is the fact respecting Cordage, but are not positive. Loco-Focoism, however, has shown its discriminating regard for American Labor by imposing a duty of thirty per cent. on the raw material, Hemp, and admitting Cables and Cordage at TWENTY-FIVE. This is a complete delusion to Hemp-growers, who are told that they have 30 per cent Protection, when in fact the foreign article is admitted in a manufactured state at twenty-five, being five per cent discrimination against the American makers of Cables and Cordage. Yet the apologists for McKay's bill insult them with the inquiry, "*Is'n't thirty per cent. Protection enough?*"

ANDREW STEWART.

"And yet this *miserable trickster* who is here regarded as *semi-idiotic*& a wholly selfish creature desires to be regarded *at home*, as the friend of the industrious poor." [Genius of Liberty, Aug. 13.

We submit to the public whether Mr. Stewart, who is thus referred to in a letter purporting to be written at Washington City, or the writer himself, and the editor who published it, is the great trickster and blockhead. There is a great deal more such trash covering a column of the Genius, to which the whole Locofoco party in Congress are said for fear of the influence of Mr. Stewart, to have been driven against their consent, into the support of the British Tariff Act. Yes! Mr. Stewart, who is deemed "*semi-idiotic*" "who receives more curses, at Washington, than any other man in Congress"—"who for his effiiciousness and for being personally interested in the manufacture of iron. disgusted all sides of the House"—"whose farcical exhubitions were looked upon as expedients to put mouey in his pockets," is represented as having driven the whole Locofoco party in Congress into the support of the British Bill, without an attempt to amend it.

Such coarse invective and bungling falsehood defeat themselves. We wish we had room to extract the whole letter from the Genius.

That Mr. Stewart was interested in the benefits conferred by the Tariff of 1842 every body knows, and no one pretends to deny. Who, except the office hunters and holders whom no misfortune or oppression of the laborer can injure, is not interested in it? The writer of this letter, who is an office holder in Washington, or more likely a brokendown iron master at Uniontown, and such as he, are the only persons exempt from the evils of vicious legislation and law, calm as a summer morning look down upon the misery they inflict.

For the hundredth time these miserable vampires who feed on the life blood of the laboring poor, and laugh at the "agony" which they "pile up," on those whom they plunder, have been invited to point to the public act of Mr. Stewart, injurious to the poor man's or any other deserving man's interest. His votes are all on record—his public speeches are in the hands of every one. Let them lay their fingers on the thought word or action; uttered or done injury to his constituents.

But this letter writer is in favor of the British Tariff Act. He points out its advantages over the Act of 1842, and shows that it redneces the tax as he calls it, on manufactures of iron, on gloves, flannel, shirting, calicoes, &c. Against this reduction of duties by the British Act, Mr. Stewart voted, and for so doing the writer adds: "*Now let the people determine whether Andy is or is not the representative of the rich man's interests.*"

Well, just as Mr. Stewart voted, so did Sturgeon, Cameron, and all the rest of the Pennsylvania delegation except the traitor Wilmot. Are all these too the "*representatives of the poor man's interests!*"—We thought the locofocos were the special "friends of the poor!" Why is Mr. Stewart alone reproached for voting with the locofocos of his own State? And why does the editor without comment, suffer his correspondent to denounce Mr. Stewart for voting against a bill, to which he is himself opposed. He denounced Dallas as a traitor, for voting for this British Bill, and his correspondent reproaches Mr. Stewart for voting against it.—Comment on such wickedness and folly is useless. The silly editor and his more silly correspondent should have wit to ascertain before they scatter their arrows, that they may not pierce themselves and their friends before they reach their intended victims.—Uniontown Democrat.

From the National Inteligencer.

*TO THE EDIROR*S.

"HOME LEAGUE."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Aug, 8 '46.

I see this morning that I am assailed by the Editors of the "Union" in nearly a column of abuse for having had the "hardihood" to propose in the House the formation of a "home league" to use *American* instead of *foreign* goods—to support our own mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers in preference to those of Great Britain, and thus resist the declared purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the substitution of American for foreign goods.

This the "Union" characterizes as high treason—as a proceeding "against the Government." Now, how the preference of *American* to *British* goods is a proceeding "against the Government" is beyond my comprehension. If he had said against the British Government, I could have understood him. But this is not all. The Union threatens that, if this plan of "a home league" to prefer American to British goods is persisted in, they will form "a home league" to prefer *British* to American goods; or, in the words of the Union, "*refuse to touch* an article produced by American manufacturers." Let the Union and his friends form their "home league," and "*refuse to touch*" any thing produced by Americans—let them do this, see what the American shoemakers, hatters, and other mechanics and manufacturers will say to it. Let them form their British league to use British goods in opposition to the American league to use Americon goods, and see which will prevail. Let them try which is the strongest, the British or the American party in this country. To this I have no objection.

I am further charged by the Union with favoring the tariff of 1842, which it says imposes a tax of *eighty millions of dollars*, by the increased price of *sixteen* articles enumerated by the Secretary of the Treasury, viz. iron, woollen and cotton goods, leather, paper, &c., the prices of which have been greatly reduced, as every body knows, since the tariff of 1842. Yet we are told that the people are taxed eighty millions of dollars by the *increased* price of these articles, of which the Secretary says we now produce annually in the United States three hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars worth. But let the Secretary destroy, as he proposes to do, this immense home supply, and purchase them from abroad, and what will then be the tax paid to foreigners? Three hundred and thirty-one millions a year! And where will he find money to pay it? But how does the Secretary make out this tax of eighty millions, as the Union has it, or seventy-five according to his own statement? By adopting, to use his own words, "the position that the duty is added to the price of the import, as also of its domestic rival." To show the absurdity of the Secretary's "*position*" that the duty is in all cases added to the price of the "domestic rival" product, let us take a few other cases, (quite as fair as some of those selected by the Secretary,) and see the result to which it brings him. For instance, the duty on potatoes is ten cents a bushel, of which we imported last year 211,000 bushels, exported 274,000 and produced 150,000,000. Now, if the duty of ten cents is added to the price of the *home supply*; then the potato tax is $15,000,000. We produced 128,000,000 bushels of wheat: the duty on wheat is twenty-five cents a bushel; so that, if the duty is added to the price, as the Secretary says, then the wheat tax amounts to $32,000,000 a year. We produce 1,000,000,000 pounds of cotton yearly. We imported last year, according to the Secretary's report, 13,000,000 pounds of cotton. If the duty (three cents per pound) is added to the price of cotton, then the cotton tax will amount to $30,000,000. Thus it will be seen that, according to the Secretary's theory, the tax paid upon three articles of agricultural production will amount to $77,000,000 per year, being more than the amount on the Secretary's sixteen articles above mentioned. These calculations as to wheat, cotton, and potatoes, I admit are all absurd, but not more than those of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Having failed this morning in my effort to get the floor to vindicate myself against this attack, I have to avail myself of this the only mode left for its accomplishment.

A. STEWART.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF UPON THE CURRENCY.

We avail ourselves of the annexed paragraph, from the remarks of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, in defence of the Protective Policy, as furnishing a happy illustration of the workings of the Tariff upon the Currency. Let every one who is seeking light upon this important subject, read the following:—Cumb. Civilian.

To show the effect upon the currency, as well as agriculture, suppose the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bayly] wants a new coat; he goes to a British importer and pays him twenty dollars, hard money, and hard to get. England takes none of your rag money. [A laugh.] Away it goes, in quick time. We see no more of it; as far as circulation is concerned, the gentleman might as well have thrown it into the fire. I want a coat. I go to the American manufacturer and buy $20 worth of American broadcloth. He wore no other, and would compare coats with the gentleman on the spot. [A laugh.] Well the manufacturer, the next day, gave it the farmer for wool; he gave it to the shoemaker, the hatter, and blacksmith; they gave it back to the farmer for meat and bread; & here it went from one to the other. You might perhaps see his busy and bustling $20 note five or six times in the course of a day. This made money plenty. But where was the gentleman's hard money? Vanished; gone to reward and enrich the wool-growers and farmers, shoemakers, hatters, and blacksmiths of England. Now, I go for supporting the American farmers and mechanics, and the gentleman goes for the British—that's the difference. Can the gentleman deny it?—There are two sides in this matter, the BRITISH and AMERICAN farmers and mechanics for the American market, and we must decide which shall have it.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

A Cincinnati grocery house, finding out that cranberries commanded six dollars per bushel, and, under the impression that the article could be bought to advantage at St. Mary's wrote out to a customer acquainting him with the fact, and requesting him to send "one hundred bushels per Simmons," (the wagoner usually sent.) The correspondent a plain uneducated man, had considerable difficulty in deciphering the fashionable scrawl common with merchants' clerks of late years, and the most important word, "cranberries," he failed to make out, but he did plainly and clearly read—*one hundred bushels Persimmons.* As the article was growing all around him, all the boys in the neighborhood were set to gathering it, and the wagoner made his appearance in due time in Cincinnati with eighty bushels, all that the wagon bed would hold, and a line from the country merchant that the remainder would follow the next trip. An explanation soon ensued, but the customer insisted that the Cincinnati house shonld have written *by* Simmons and not *per* Simmons.

Quincy, Illinois.

A travelling correspondent of the Cincinnati Morning Advertiser, gives the following interesting account of the new "City" of the West:—

Stopping a day at Quincy, Ill. I was astonished to find so large and flourishing a City, and withal so beautiful after you have assended the high and rugged hill on which it is based. The population approaches 5,000, many of them Germans in good circumstances. About 200 buildings, mostly brick, and a large proportion good sized and tasty private mansions and business blocks were put up last year.—This year there is not much show of progress. The country around is well cultivated, but I doubt if it has kept up with the advancement of the town and especially with the opening of shops and dry good stores, which are very numerous.—The Public Square is justly entitled to the high admiration of every stranger visiting the town, and the citizens may well be proud of it, as they are. It comprises probably three acres, neatly fenced in, set out in beautiful shade trees, and carpeted with a green sward. On the four sides are as many streets, of good width, and the whole walled in with blocks of brick and wood, tastefully erected, the more distinguished of which are the Court house on one side, a large and neat edifice, and the "Quincy House" on another side, which is very spacious, modern in architecture, and kept in a superior style.

FROM THE ARMY.

We have accounts from the Rio Grande to the 10th instant, brought to New Orleans by the steamship New York.

Gen. TAYLOR left Matamoras for Camargo on the morning of the 5th instant, accompanied by about one-half the Texan regiment of infantry, and a few regulars. The *American Flag* says his departure was deeply regretted by all ranks of the people, as he had much endeared himself to them by his frankness and urbanity.

Previous to his departure from Matamoras Gen. Taylor had found it necessary, in order to put a stop to outrages committed at that place by persons under the influence of drunkenness, to issue an order prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the city, and forbidding the vending of them altogether after the 15th instant. In case liquors are seized, they are sent to New Orleans and confiscated. Wines, cordials, ale, &c. are not prohibited.

A skirmish had taken place near Camargo between a large party of Indians and some seventy-five or eighty rangers, on account of depredations committed by the former, in which the Indians lost some twenty men, and the rangers two.

Speaking of Gen. Taylor's movements the Matomoras correspondent of the Picayune says:

Gen. Taylor and staff leave here to-day for Camargo, and all the troops are to leave by about the 10th instant. Gen. Twiggs is left to superintend the movement of the troops now here and those that are to arrive, for a while at least.—He is in excellent health, and was never looking better. Col. Clark, of the 8th infantry, will be left at this place in command, after all the troops have been forwarded, and will have two companies of artillery and one regiment of volunteers under him. Gen. Twiggs, with Capt. May's four companies of dragoons, and Capt. Ridgely's battery of artillery, will bring up the rear as the army moves forward. Col. Hay's regiment of mounted volunteers and Col. Johnson's regiment of foot—Texans—are to march to-morrow.

All the regular troops now remaining here, except Capt. May's and Ridgely's commands, are also ordered to march to-morrow. It is expected that the army will not move from Camargo before the 25th instant. I do not choose to express an opinion on the probability of another fight with the Mexicans, but I know it is thought by many who will have a great deal to do in the matter if one occurs, that a fight, and a hard one at that, is before them.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.

Governor Henderson is received in the the army as Major General. His staff consists of General Lamar, Colonel Kinney, General Edward Burleson, and Edward Clark.

Captain Walker is lying dangerously ill at Matamoras. Sickness among the volunteers is increasing.

The schooner Delaware, loaded with coal for the navy, on the 6th instant, parted both chains and went ashore on Padre Island—vessel and cargo a total loss.

In conversation with a friend, Colonel Twiggs lately remarked that the *last shot in the Mexican war had been fired.*—This is more evidence, indirect, it is true, that a peace has already been conquered. Be that as it may, Gen. Taylor has more volunteers under his command now than he well knows the disposition he should make of them.

According to recent private advices from Mexican citizens living at Monterey to their friends at Matamoras, there are in that vicinity about four thousand soldiers, who can be concentrated on very short notice at Monterey. This comprises all the Mexican forces this side of the Sierra Madre. Gen. Taylor's advices, which are not, however, of quite so recent a date state that there are only about two hundred *sapadores* working on the fortifications at that the city in question.

FROM THE GALVESTON NEWS OF AUGUST 11

Verbally, we learn that General Taylor has sent forward to Camargo all the troops intended for the campaign to Monterey, and has himself followed the last. When Gen. Worth will take the lead from Camargo we cannot certainly learn, but presume the march will not much longer be postponed. We can get no very satisfactory information in regard to the Mexican operations in the interior. They are, however, represented to be in small force at Monterey, engaged in fortifiying that and other places, which they will abandon the moment the American army approaches. We hear nothing from Paredes.

Very few of the inhabitants left the town of Camargo on the approach of the United States troops, and between them and the inhabitants a much better feeling exists than was evinced in Matamoras. The population of Camargo have always been friendly disposed towards Americans and have permitted them to reside in the town and to travel to and from Corpus Christi at their pleasure, before and since the commencement of hostilities.

From the papers it would appear that the camp at Matomoras continues very healthy, but otherwise we learn that much sickness prevails at the Brasos Island, on account of bad water, where the hospitals are crowded with inmates.

We learn from some of the officers that the Texas infantry regiment is about being disbanded, and at the men composing it are organizing themselves into mounted companies, whose services as such will be accepted, together with the mounted regiments already at Camargo. These troops are believed to be absolutely necessary to Gen. Taylor, in order to move forward to Monterey.

FROM THE MATAMORAS "AMERICAN FLAG."

DEPRTURE OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—Yesterday morning early "Old Rough and Ready" left Matamoras for Camargo in the steamer Whiteville, accompanied by about one-half of the Texan regiment of infantry and a few regulars. There was no announcement of his departure, no firing of guns, nothing to indicate that so conspicuous a personage as the commander of the American forces was about to leave a place he had taken to assume the individual direction of his forces at another point. He left while half the city was wrapped in slumber, and, ere the sluggard had quitted his couch, was many miles upon his journey. This is characteristic of the brave old veteran, for he would rather face an enemy double in numbers than hear the booming of the cannon and the shouts of men paying homage to his well deserved fame. If we understand Gen. Taylor rightly he is a man who would travel twenty miles out of his way rather than encounter a host of friends and admirers who had assembled to honor him by a public demonstation.

General Taylor, since the occupation of this city by the Americans, has created many warm and ardent friends, and his departure will be much regretted. He has endeared himself to the people by his many acts of kindness, snd first impressions are hard to be erased or superseded.

FROM CAMARGO.—The steamer Big Hatchee arrived from above night before last, in a remarkably short time, bringing some further particulars of the depredations committed by the Indians, and an account of a skirmish between them and the rangers. There are a number of reports in circulation relative to the skirmish, from among which we will state that the Indians, after collecting a number of horses, destroying several ranches, started off with their booty, taking some of the women with them as prisoners.—A portion of McCullough's and Gillespie's companies united, strated in pursuit, and overhauled the "spoils-incumbered" savages. A fight ensued, in which the Indians lost some twenty men and the rangers two, the latter bringing about 150 horses. The Indians numbered some 600, and the rangers 75 or 80. We have selected this as the most probable account, although it is doubted by many.

MURDER.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, Jack Haynes was instantly killed by a man named McCanan, a ranger benlonging to Tom Greene's company, from Lafayette, Texas.

ANOTHER.—On the 30th ultimo, at Burita, a member of Capt. McIntosh's company of Louisiana volunteers, named Wm. Overton, stabbed another of the company named King, who died immediately. Overton made his escape.

CAUTION.—Passengers who came up from Burita yesterday on the steamer Enterprise report having seen several dead bodies floating in the river. Deeds of blood are being perpetrated nightly somewhere, and the victims cast into the river to wash out all trace of the murderers. We will again caution persons to beware of getting drunk and exposing themselves to the knife of the assassin. More men will fall by the assassin's knife in Mexico than will ever be killed in battle.

FLATTERING FOR THE FARMERS.

The New York Morning News (Locofoco) says: "The farmers in Michigan have got in but light crops of wheat, which is not worth over 31½ cents per bushel." Light crops and low prices! The New York Express well asks, what has become of the good effects of the repeal of our tariff and of the change in the Corn Laws of England, both of which we were told would put up the prices of our produce? When is the advance to commence?—Richmond Whig.

ERIE RAILROAD.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York to locate the Erie Railroad, from the present termination to Binghampton, have decided against the interior or Sullivan route, and in favor of the Pennsylvania route. and also in favor of the route around the Great Bend of the Susquehanna. The whole line is now located to the satisfaction of the company, and it is said the work will be prosecuted immediately and with great expedition.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following, which we find in the Baltimore Argus of Saturday, discloses (so far as it may be relied upon) a state of things so very different from any thing that we have official authority for, that we certainly should not transfer it to our columns were it not endorsed by an officer of the army, by whom it seems to have been communicated to the Argus:

"LATEST FROM THE ARMY.—A gallant officer of the United States Army has favored us with a letter, from which we make the following extract. It is dated

"CAMARGO, (Mexico) July 31, 1846.

"Information that I rely upon is, that 'General MEJIA, with the remnant of A-'rista's army, 4,000 strong is at Cadereita, a town thirty miles east of Monterey. 'This town has a garrison of near 1,000 'men, (regulars;) a population of 15,000, 'Gen. Paredes was at San Luis de Potosi 'on the 15th inst. on his way to Monte-'rey, with 8,000 regular troops; he has al-'so called on Nuevo Leon for 8,000 active 'militia; from the department of Tamau-'lipas he expects 3,000 more; making his 'entire force, when he reaches Monterey 'on the 15th or 20th proximo, near 25, '000. Gen. TAILOR is straining every 'nerve to get there before him, but cannot 'now possibly do so until the 5th or 10th 'September; so Paredes has the advan-'tage of numbers, and of naturally a strong 'rocky position. Paredes will have for-'ty pieces of cannon—we will have a-'bout twenty four; and you may expect '(as our army will not be over 10,000) to 'hear of the most obstinate fight and blood-'iest doings ever done up in America or 'in the world about the 15th of Septem-'ber. With us it will be neck or noth-'ing—the former, something to eat and 'houses to live in, perhaps peace; the lat-'ter, death and a continuation of the war. 'Such is our prospect."

MIER TAKEN.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYRNE.

MIER, JULY 31.—Capt. VINTON's command entered this place this morning without the least show of opposition, the inhabitants thronging to the Plaza in crowds as the troops filed into it and stacked their arms in front of the house of the alcolde. It seemed to me as though there were men enough in the square to have beaten us off with nothing else save the loose stones lying about; yet not a hand was raised.

MIER is by far the most pleasant, cleanly, and well regulated place we have yet seen in this part of Mexico. It is built on a hill overlooking a clear running stream of the same name, three miles from the Rio Grande, and is said to contain 6,000 inhabitants, although I do not know where they stow them all. You may well recollect that it was in this place that the Texans, under Col. Fisher, were compelled to surrender, after they had killed twice their number of Mexicans. The houses occupied by the Texans during the battle were pointed out, and still bear the marks of the desperate conflict.

I have stated that the number of the inhabitants is put down at 6,000; admitting that it is 4,000. it was still entered and taken possession of by 93 men only —85 regulars and 8 of McCulloch's rangers, acting as mounted guard. You could not serve any town in the United States in that way, and this place is a perfect fortification, from its position and the strength of the houses, which are of stone. Capt. Vinton's command occupies a large school-house in one corner of the Plaza, near the church—strong, and at the same time commodious and comfortable quarters. It is company B, of the 3d artillery, or "red-legged infantry," as it is now called, from the fact that the men are at this time serving as infantry whtle they wear the red or artillery strips down their pantaloons. I give you a list of the officers, who are in good health; Captain J. R. Vinton, Assistant Svrgeon Prevo, Lieutenants S. Van Vliet and F. J. Thomas.

The Cammanches, who have committed many ravages in this vicinity of late, are said to nave left for the mountains of Texas with their prisoners and plunder. Many of the women and children from the adjoining ranches, driven in by the Indians, are still here.

CAMARGO, AUGUST 2.—Camargo is now overrun with troops, the white tents of the soldiers covering acres and acres. The Rangers start out to-morrow on a scout in the direction of Monterey, and bodies of regulars with army stores will probably soon follow. Every one is anxious to get away from this place, to move any where. You may think in New Orleans that you know something about hot weather and musquetoes.—You "dont know nothing." Some fuss has been raised about the pack mules employed to transport Government supplies but as a large number of wagons have reached this place, all difficulties will doubtless be obviated.

CAMARGO, AUGUST 3.—Troops still continue to pour in, several companies having arrived since I wrote yesterday. Gen. Worth has moved the camp to high and dry ground on the San Juan, a mile below Camargo, where the soldiers are far more comfortable. How Napoleon used to dispose of his tremendous armies is a mystery to me. Huddled as close or closes than comfort will allow, even eight or ten thonsand men here take up a wilderness of space.

Captain Gillespie's rangers remain in camp here, while McCulloch's are off this morning in the direction, as is supposed, of Monterey, scouring the country as far at least as China, and possibly farther. Reports that large parties of armed men have been seen in that direction, among other companies that of Seguin, have reached this place. The rangers find them if they are to be found.

We have no further accounts of the ravages of the Camanches in the neighborhood of Mier or Guerrero. No American troops have started for the latter place, and I do not know that it is the intention of the commanding officer to dispatch any; but he has authorized the authorities to enlist an armed company of mounted men for home protection.

IMPORTENT MOVE OF TROOPS.—The "Delta" has the following extract of a letter, dated at Matamoras August 6

"Hay's regiment cannot leave here for two or three days. This expedition is more than an ordinary ranging party. They are being equipped with tents—something unusual; all the horses have to be shod, and a paymaster, I hear goes along. All the prominent men who are here from the United States or Texas, accompany it. Look out for squalls; do not be surprised, if the water don't prevent, if you hear of them having possession of Tampico, and of the mass of the volunteers being shipped that way, and marched from that point through the country."

From the N. Y. Tribune

REMEMBER ANNEXATION!

Don't let the act nor the consequences pass out of the public mind.

Remember that we are involved in a most expensive and disgraceful War, which had its origin in the Annexation of Texas.

Remember that the Protective Policy has been broken down by the votes of the Texas Senators and could not have been without them.

Remember that Polk's Vetoes of the River and Harbor and French Spoilations bills are justified in good part by the alleged need of all the money in the Treasury to carry on the War caused by the Annexation of Texas.

Remember that the debt of Texas is yet to be paid, and that she has a semi-official guarantry that Uncle Sam will pay it.—It amounts to many millions.

Remember that the inhibition by Congress of Slavery in the Texas territory North 36° 30 mnn. has been utterly scouted by Texas herself, and that Slavery will exist there under the Constitution of Texas in defiance of the Joint Resolutions consenting to Annexation.

Remember that Texas has been stretched to the Rio Grande in utter defiance of the boundaries originally claimed by herself, as we can prove by Stephen F. Austin's Map, now in our possession. He bounds Texas on the South-West by the Nueces, its true and well known limit.

Remember that it is the purpose of the Annexations to carve three or four more States out of Texas, and make them all Slave States.

In short, remember that the whole drama of Annexation has been of unparalled rapacity, deceit, and gigantic iniquity, against which every honest man and lover of Freedom should sternly and indignant protest and struggle to the end. The North has just united for once and planted her foot on the landmark of No more Slave Territory! Considering that Texas herself has utterly disregarded and set at defiance one of the plainest provisions of the Annexing Resolutions, let us carry out the principle to its inevitable result, and insist on having no more Slave States! This is the true ground—it is OUR ground and shall be ever more.

A Marked Repudiation of Locofocoism.

Since the last Presidential election, Judge Myers, of Clarion county completed the building of a new and splendid blast Furnace, which he christened POLK, after his favorite and successful candidate for the Presidency. Judge Myers was and is extensively engaged in the Iron business and greatly interested in the tariff policy of the country. Since the passage of the British Tariff Bill and its approval by the President, he has *changed the name of his Furnace*, as we learn from undoubted authority. He now calls it MARTHA. Judge Myers it will be recollected, headed the Polk electoral ticket, and is among the most influential men of his party in Western Pennsylvania. It is of little political importance, to be sure, what name a particular furnace bears, but a change in the name of a furnace is no every day occurrence—indeed we do not know of an instance of the kind, even in a change of owners; but the peculiar circumstances of the one before us, is worthy of note from the strong inferences to be drawn from it. Mr. Myers was a strong tariff man—he believed in the promises contained in the Kane letter, and probably some also in the assurances held out in the Clarion letter of Mr. McCandless, as well as in the "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42" inscriptions and blazons of the party during the canvass of 1844. Be this as it may, he has since erased the name of "Polk" from the entablature over the Temp arch of his Furnace and substituted on the same stone that of some cherished member of his family.—The name of Polk offends his eye there no longer.—Pitts. Americen.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

A letter from a visiter to California gives the following picturesque veiw of the social virtues to be found in those waters:

"Most of the inhabitants are great scamps; many not only confess that they steal horses and cattle, but they boast of it. I bought a horse this morning that the man is to steal for me in a day or two.—You will think this strange conduct, but this same man was not only robbed but beaten by the other; and there is no law to punish them, so that he has to make himself whole in the coin of his opponent. The Spanish portion of the inhabitants are a thieving, cowardly dancing, lewd people, and generally indolent and faithless."

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 21, 1846.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

About five o'clock last evening, after the regular edition of our paper for to-day was worked off, a fire broke out in the Steam Saw Mill of JOHN M'ALLISTER, in the upper end of second street. The mill was soon enveloped in flames, and the wind blowing a strong gale from the East, the fire spread with great rapidity to the neighboring buildings, and proved quite destructive.

The Saw Mill, the Burr manufactory of Mr. Wm. Knepper, the Smith-shop of Mr. Kunkel, a small dwelling house of Mrs. Wenrich's and one of Mr. Awl's, and five or six stables were totally destroyed, and two other houses of Mr. Awl's adjoining were almost wholly destroyed, the roofs being entirely burnt off.

The buildings were all frame, and we belive, were generally covered by insurance.

The large brick dwelling house of Mr. Verbeck now occupied by the Military School, was in great danger. The roof was frequently in a blaze and was considerably burned. The stable attached was burned to the ground.

The roof of the Roman Catholic Church and several other buildinge farther west, were several times on fire. The Hall of the Sons of Temperance on the east of the mill, was also in danger, and was saved from injury.

Considerable confusion prevailed amongst the Engine companies on their first arrival on the ground, but after they got proper positions, and were supplied with water, they did great execution.—The progress of the flames was then soon arrested. For the first half hour the fire raged with great fury.

Considerable complaint was urged against the Sons of Temperance for keeping the Engines stationed around and playing upon their Hall, whilst the fire was making fearful progress on the west. There was some reason for this, as the danger to the Hall was not so imminent as it was to the buildings on the west.

The Saw Mill was recently purchased by Mr. M'Allister from Mr. W. H. Knepner.

Greene County.

A public meeting of the Whigs of Greene was held in Waynesburg on the 8th ult. Amongst the resolutions adopted were the foliowing:

Resolved, That the passage of M'Kay's Free Trade Bill, by means of the casting vote of the Vice President, in defiance of the loudly expressed voice of the people of Pennsylvania, is an insult to our understandings, an outrage upon our rights and a death blow to our interests, as an important member of the American Union and that our constant and united efforts shall be put forth to effect a repeal of that "bill of abominations."

Resolved, That the energetic and untiring efforts of the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, our Representative in Congress, in defence of the Protective Tariff of 1842—in getting up the National Fair—in advocating on increase of the pay of our brave soldiery—in presenting and urging a plan for shortening the sessions of Congress, entitle him to the thanks of his constituents especially, and of the Freemen of the United States generally.

Resolved, That the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, one of our Senators in Congress, is entitled to our thanks for the zeal and ability with which he has labored to sustain the interests of Pennsylvania.

The "Army of Chihuahua."

A letter to the New Orleans Delta, dated steamer Galveston, Lavaca August 1, 1846, says that all the troops of General Wool's command, passing that route to San Antonia, will take up their line of march as soon as the transportation is ready, which will be in a very few days, as all are anxious to pitch their tents on the banks of the San Antonio, and enjoy its delightful bathing, and prepare for their advance into Mexico.

The "Army of Chihuahua" will consist, so far as can be now ascertained, of—

Capt. Washington's Co., U. S. Artillery, say	100
Two companies U. S. Infantry,	160
One squad 1st regiment U. S. Dragoons	130
1st and 2nd regiment Illinois Volunteers	1750
One regiment Arkansas Cavalry	777
One regiment Texas Cavalry	777
One battalion Texas Infantry	400
One company Kentucky Infantry	85
	4179

It is the intention of Gen. Wool to take up his line of march by the first of September, and he will not be delayed longer, unless for the want of supplies for the troops and transportation.

GENERAL GAINES ACQUITTED.

The Norfolk Herald says: "It is understood that the finding of the late Court of Inquiry at Fortress Monroe, was favorable to Gen. Gaines. It is rumored, however, that the proceedings are to be quashed, owing to some flaw discovered at Head Quarters, and that the Secretary of War contemplates ordering a new Court of Inquiry. What it is that vitiates the record we have not been able to ascertain."

The sum about to be expended for the British Museum; in this country, for the purchase of books, is as much £50,000. Wiley & Putnam have obtained the order, through a friend abroad.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Mon'gomery (Ala.) Journal of the 12th instant says: "As the passenger train came down on the railroad last Sunday afternoon the cars were thrown off the track at the curve two miles above the city. Just at the point where the accident occurred, the embankment is some sixteen feet deep, and down this the cars were precipitated with great violence, remaining inverted against some pine saplings near the bottom. Of the ten or fifteen passengers, by some miracnlous interposition, not one was seriously injured, though all were more or less bruised. The cause of the accident was the insufficient spiking of the ends of one of the iron rails on the outside of the curve."

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

10 Days Later from Europe

Improvement in Manufacturing Distrcts

RISE OF IRON.

The success of the Whig Ministery

By the arrival of the steamship "Caledonia' at Boston, we have received our full files of English papers—London to the 3d inst., and Liverpool to the 4th, inclusive. The intelligence both politically and commercially, may be considered of importance. The proceedings of the British Parliament have been barren of interest. The dull monotony of a long session, now drawing raptdly to a close, has been relieved by two nights' discussion on the Sugar Duties.

The Government scheme has triumphed by a majority of 265 to 135, nearly two to one. This result virtually abrogates the monopoly, and places Sugar in the same category as Corn, by an easy declension on the high road to Free Trade. Sir Robert Peel gave the Minister's measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance. Of course, all fears of an immediate dissolution are at an end.

The Cotton Market was without any perceptible change, and an improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the probable passage of the new Tariff Bill.

Owing to the Tariff having passed the more popular branch of Congress, the value of Iron has risen in anticipation of a large export to the United Statss.

The money market has fluctuated but little since the sailing of the last packet.

The Britannia arrived in Liverpool from Boston, on the 31st ult.

Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, died at Leghorn on the 24th ult., of apoplexy, aged 67.

The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty for all political offenders.

A Paris paper, the Courier Francaise, says that the Mexican Government has demanded of France and England, their mediation, to put an end to the war with the United States. The departure of the Psyche for Vera Cruz has been delayed several days in order that it may carry the answer to this proposition—doubtful.

At Berlin, on the 23d, Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister, took his leave of the King of Prussia, and Mr. Donelson was received in private audience, and presented his credentials.

There was very little doing in the manufacturing districts.

A small parcel of wool from Oregon had been offered in London.

The corn trade was inactive. The large arrivals of flour and wheat from the United States and Canada tended to depress prices.

Poor House Directors.

We have been requested to suggest the names of the following gentlemen for Poor House Directors.

Absalom Casebeer,
George Chorpenning, Sr.
Jonas Keim.

CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Lavansville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY, of Somerset township, in recommended for county Auditor by

STONYCREEK.

AUDITOR.

RR. ROW:—GEORGE WELLER, Esq., of Brothersvalley Township, is recommended as a suitable person for county Auditor. Many citizens of Milford.

ASSEMBLY.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing general election, and if elected, will serve you faithfully to the best of my ability.

JONATHAN KNEPPER.

Southampton tp, Aug. 25.

ASSEMBLY.

IN accordance with the wish of numerous friends, I submit myself to the voters of Somerset county as a candidate for the *ASSEMBLY* at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit their support. GEO. MOWRY.

Somerset, Aug. 25.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffality.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16, '46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, }
June 23, 1846. }

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846,

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. }
June 2, 1846. }

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26. 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,

Addison tp, July 28, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

AT the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

SAMUEL GAUMER.

Southampton tp, }
Aug. 25, '46 }

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY.

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wigle, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Wigle, late of Stony-creek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at his residence, on Thursday the 1st of October next, prepared to settle, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

ABNER YODER.

Aug. 25, '46-6t* Adm'r

Real Estate FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Will, Sr. late of Somerset township, Somerset county, deceased, will be sold the following described Real Estate, late the property of the said testator, viz.

ONE PLANTATION

and tract of land, situate in Somerset county, on the Somerset and Bedford turnpike, 5 miles due east from Somerset, adjoining lands of David Yoder, Abraham Rhoads, Nicholas Shultz, Peter Loehr and others, containing 337 acres and allowance, about 180 acres cleared, 30 acres of which are in good meadow, and more can be made, the remainder is good wood land well timbered; on which is erected a good two story weatherboarded log house occupied for many years past as a tavern. ALSO two other one story dwelling houses thereon erected, a large barn and other stabling, and some fruit trees thereon, and a good coal bank. The place is well watered, a never failing well of excellent water and a running pump at the door.

—ALSO—

Another plantation adjoining the same, containing 148 acres, one two story dwelling house and a good stable thereon erected; about 70 acres clear, 15 acres in meadow a good orchard and well watered.

Sale to commence on Monday the 21st of September at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, when the terms will be made known.

JACOB WILL,
WILLIAM WILL,
Executors.

Sept. 1, 1846

BLANK

PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$2 37	a	0 0
Wheat	0 50	a	0 00
Rye	37	a	00
Corn	37	a	40
Oats	25	a	30
Barley,	37	a	00
Bacon, hams, per lb	5	a	6
Pork	00	a	00
Lard,	5	a	6
Tallow, rendered	6	a	00
" rough	4	a	00
Butter, in kegs,	6	a	8
" roll.	7	a	9
Cheese Western Reserve	5	a	7
" Goshen,	00	a	10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 25	a	0 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10	a	1 20
Peaches,	3 00	a	3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00	a	00
" Neshannocks	45	a	50
Seeds, Clover	4 50	a	0 00
" Timothy	2 75	a	0 00
" Flaxseed	00	a	1 06
Wool	22	a	33

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	$3 50	a	4 25
Wheat, per bushel,	80	a	0 85
Rye, "	65	a	0 70
Corn, "	65	a	0 70
Oats, "	40	a	0 45
Potatoes "	00	a	0 50
Apples, "	1 00	a	1 25
" dried "	1 25		1 50
Peaches dried "	2 50	a	3 00
Butter, per pound,	12	a	0 15
Beef, "	3	a	0 4
Veal, "	5	a	0 6
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25	a	1 50
Eggs, "	13	a	0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7	a	0 8

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:

ANDREW STEWART,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Religious Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Disciples co-operating with the Church at Somerset will be held at Somerset, commencing the Friday before the second Lord's day in September. (1846.) A number of proclaimers of the Gospel are expected to be present.

Pennsylvania and the Tariff.

In Pennsylvania the masses, without distinction of party, are the friends of the protective system; and their Senators and Representatives in Congress knowing this fact, did their utmost to save the tariff of 1842, which had been fairly and fully tested and found adequate to the people's wants and desires. But ONE traitor to her interests was found in Pennsylvania's delegation, and him we leave in the hands of his constituents, who will no doubt at the proper time rebuke his treachery by permitting him to retire to the shades of private like. There are other men, however, who are anxious for seats in Congress, whose views and purposes in regard to a protective Tariff are not very clearly understood, and who may expect to be called on to "toe the mark" on that question before the people will cast their votes for them. Of this number, we presume, is Mr. Weyand, of this DISTRICT, who has not yet publicly "defined his position."

The Duty on Wool.

We observe that the Locofoco papers continue to copy the fraudulent statement, first put forth by Polk's official paper, placing the duty on wool at 5 per cent under the Tariff of 1842, and at 30 per cent under the Act of 1846. They owe it to the public to correct the mis-statement; and unless they wish to deceive their readers, they will make that correction without delay. Here are the facts: By the Act of '42 the duty on all wool worth over 7 cents per pound ranged from 38 to 70 per cent, according to value, while under the Act of '46 it is 30 per cent.

Locofoco Servility.

Since the Administration through its organ, the UNION, has threatened political decapitation to all who will not sustain the British Tariff Act, most of the Locofoco presses in this State who had been so profuse in their denunciations of that Act, have changed their tone, and like leashed hounds now bark as their masters bid them. Such base cringing servility might be excused under a monarchy, where the press is subjected to the censorship of the crowned Head, but is too contemptible for any freemen in a republican government to be guilty of.

☞For the information of our Whig friends in Fayette and Greene, we would just remark that, from all we can learn, Mr. Weyand cannot run near as heavy a vote in this county as Mr. Cleavenger did; and if the other two counties of the district do as well as Somerset will, Mr. Stewart's majority may safely be set down at more than three times as much as it was on any former occasion.

Mr. Weyand.

No man who asks the people's vote has a right to withhold from them his opinions on a great question that involves their dearest interest. This is a democratic principle; and we ask Mr. Weyand to answer this question:—

Are you for the Tariff of 1846 or the Tariff of 1842, and how would you have voted on the question had you been in Congress?

An unequivocal answer to this query is due to the people of the Congressional district. We live in the same town with Mr. Weyand; and yet do not know on which side of the question he stands.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The September number of this excellent and popular periodical is received.—Godey never fails to furnish the readers of his "Book" with highly interesting matter, and the lovers of the fine arts with something to admire—and the present number is exceedingly rich in both these respects.

☞The August No. did not reach us.

Queer!

Some of the Locofoco presses affect to be favorable to a protective Tariff, yet at the same time try to persuade their readers that they would be much better without. Isn't that queer?

For the Herald.

MR. ROWE:—The unusual shout of condemnation against the late Congress, seems to pervade the entire press of the Union; that Congress will assuredly be long distinguished, as the most heartless and destructive one that ever assembled in the United States. Questions were forced upon the public mind, which the very best interests of the country required should remain undisturbed: Oregon, as Mr. Adams truly said, was designed by the God of nature as a part of the American Union: The tide of emigration has flowed westward tor more than forty years and will continue in an increased ratio, during generations to come; here the oppressed and heart broken of Europe find freedom of action, a shelter and a home: The very same set of heartless Demagogues, who at the commencement of the Session, at the uncalled for dictation of the Executive, shouted for the whole of Oregon; afterwards basely cringed and shrunk in fear at the roar of the British Lion, they I see near the close of the Session, urged the construction of a rail way, from Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. Here is the very point at which they should have began in December last. And they were warned of it by Mr. Whitney of New York, and other able advocates of the measure; here would have been the sure plan of putting us in possession, and rightfully too, of the whole Territory—and the public lands asked for its construction, never could have been devoted to a more beneficial purpose; here would have been a high way, which in twenty years would have become more populous, than any other ever constructed on the Globe, a direct route from Europe to the celestial Empire, more speedily passed over, than any other, ever yet discovered: But this would have been a peaceful, deliberate and beneficial measure; that would not have furnished to the ambitious designing knaves, the chance of making boisterous speeches, by which they designed to entrench themselves in the places, they had wrested for the people, by the most unblushing falsehoods, ever uttered from the mouhts of men. Yes: they would have rushed into a war with England, could they have kept up their courage; but they shrunk back, as boasting Bragarts commonly do: they sacrificed half the Tarritory rightfully our own. They sanctioned a war with Mexico; poor deluded Mexico, unjustly and unnecessarily commenced. They spun out the Session to eight months. They passed two Bills: Yes: just two somewhat useful to the people, which the President Polk vetoed. They have squandered fifty million of the peoples' money for their own pay, and a useless war with Mexico. They have placed the Slave holding power in the ascendency by the annexation of Texas They broke up on the tenth of August, and sneaked home to hide their faces from an abused and insulted people. And what did the Whigs do? They manfully stem'd the torrent, of their destructive courses to the last moment of the session, they spoke in sober sense and reason, they pleaded the cause of the laborers, and of the home industry of our own country; but they pleaded in vain. LOOM & ANVIL.

☞We owe our correspondent an apology on account of several errors which occurred in the publication of his former article, the most important of which was in the very first sentence, where, instead of "less speed," the compositor made it "*more* speed." The mistake was not discovered by us until both sides of the paper had been worked off, or it should have been promptly corrected. We acknowlehge "the corn," and hope our correspondent is satisfied.]

LIGHTNING.

The house of Mr William Waddle, near Mercersburg, Pa. was struck by lightning on Wednesday week, and every member of the family prostrated. They all recovered except William Waddle, Jr. who was killed instantly. On the same afternoon the house of Mr. Wark, in Chambersburg, was struck, and Miss Wark was very much stunned. A boy in a house on the other side of the street, was knocked down, and others were very much shocked. A man working near Mr. Wark's was stunned so severely that his left side was almost powerless.

MILITARY

ENCAMPMENT

AT SOMERSET.

POSTPONED UNTIL 1847.

CIRCUMSTANCES over which they had no control, have compelled the undersignrd reluctantly to announce that the contemplated Military Encampment at Somerset on the 22nd inst, has been abandoned or rather postponed until next year, of which due notice will be hereafter given.

To those companies which had accepted our invitation and their gentlemanly officers, we take this occasion to tender our warmest thanks, and to all invited we express the hope that we may be honored by their attendance at another more auspicious period.

Samuel W. Pearson, A. J. Ogle,
John C. Kurtz, Thos. E. Ogden,
John Neff, Wm. P. Ankeny,
Geo. Chorpenning, Jr.

Committee of Invitation.

Somerset, Sept. 1, 1846.

☞Editors of papers who kindly copied the invitation will much oblige the committee by giving the above one insertion or by noticing the same editorially.

ASSEMBLY.

I am again before my fellow citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY. Grateful for the confidence already bestowed upon me, I will only add that if elected I will represent them faithfully.

JOHN R. EDIE.

Somerset sept. 1, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE heirs of Peter Huston late of Somerset Borough, Somerset county, deceased, will offer at public sale at the late residence of said deceased, *on Saturday the 19th day of September next*, the following real estate to wit.

No. 1. One lot of ground laying in the Borough of Somerset with a large two story frame dwelling house, Carpenter shop, board shed, stable and other buildings thereon erected.

No. 2. One square of ground also in said Borough, in good grass, adjoining lots of Judge Black, Daniel Weyand and others.

No. 3. One out lot near the Borough of Somerset, containing five acres, about one half of which is cleared, the balance well wooded.

The title to the above property is indisputable. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the heirs.

CHAMBERS HUSTON.

Sept. 1, 1846.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

CANCER SCROFULA AND GUITRE.

Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so effectual in removing the above diseases, as Jayne's Life Preservative.—It has effected cures that have been truly astonishing, not only Cancer and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Swellings, Dyspepsia, &c. &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located.—It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstruction in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargements of the glands or bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution.—There is nothing superior to it in the whole meteria medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.—No remedy has ever been found to remove the above diseases so promptly and effectually as Jayne's Expectorant. It cleanses the lungs from all ritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Prepared only at No, 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell. Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relatinig to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, JACOB PHILIPPI,

High Sheriff of the county of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

General Election

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 13th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Jeseph Pringey (now George Ansel) in said township.

The Electors of the township of Addison to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Salisbury, in said township,

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said tp;

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of George Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, Jr. in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said tp;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in conjunction with the counties of Fayette and Greene.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

One Person for Member of of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Sheriff of the County of Somerset;

One Person for Commissioner of said county,

One Person for Coroner of said county;

One Person for Auditor, and Three Persons for Poor House Directors.

☞The electeon to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.☜

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff "shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of, twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax." if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the likes notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.'

'Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practise any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet,

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall voto out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and diliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less that fifty or more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than there or more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influeneing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 16th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the 70th of the independence of the United States.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

September 1, 1846.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, ately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

OF Somerset borough, will open on Monday, the 7th September, to continue for six months.

A Teacher, capable of giving instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, wanted—none other need apply. By order of the Board.

Aug. 18, '46. GEO. MOWRY, Sec'y.

STRAY COLT.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Jennerville township on the 24th day of July 1846,

a Black Mare Colt

supposed to be two years old last spring, with bald face and three white legs to the knees, and the left hip is slipped and no other marks.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JACOB BROWN,

August 18, 1846.

Stray Steers.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Somerset township, eleven miles west of the town of Somerset, on the turnpike, about the first of May last, four strays, as follows:—

One brindle steer:
One brindle and white steer;
One dark red steer, with some white on the body, and
One brown steer, with white head.

All are two-year olds' and neither has any ear marks,

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN C. BENFORD.

Aug. 18 '46.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M, Kimmel Esq, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of William Silbaugh deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 7th day of September next (1846) and shew cause if any they have why the Real Estate of said Wm. Silbaugh dec'd should not be sold,

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. W. H. PICKING.

July 28, 1846 *Clerk*

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of January Term, 1844. No. 6.

AND now to wit: 6, August 1844. The account of George Weller, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike road, filed in my office, and will be presented to the court for confirmation, on Monday the 7th day of September next.

Proth'y Office Somerset, August 11, '46 } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

FRENCH BURR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and mill owners in particular, that he still continues to carry on the making of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES

in the borough of Youngtown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experienced workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufactory in the western country.

Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa. punctually attended to.

JOHN TONER.

july 28, 1846.

Somerset County, ss,

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 14th day of July 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of Sam'l W. Pearson, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on the 7th September, A. D. (1846.) And accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day of July A. D. 1846.

WM H PICKING.

july 21, '46 Clerk.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

Each paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

TO ANN.

Farewell, farewell to all I prize!
To all in life I cherish dear;
To all that made my young heart rise
To worship once this idol fair.

Farewell, farewell to joy jor me,
Let sadness here forever reign—
For fate ordained that I must see
That form, that face, no more again.

Farewell, farewell to her so bright,
To her that made life dear to me—
Her image comes to glad my sight,
As moonbeams fall to light the sea.

The lark that soars in sphere above,
And revels in its wanton hight;
Ah! is to like this sacred love,
When 'gain to earth it wings its flight

This eye though now dim, once was bright;
Hope from my breast is not yet driven
For far beyond a beacon light
Bids me trust alone in Heaven.

Capt. Smith's Bear Story.

About the year 1830 I settled at the Lower Peach Tree, in Wilcox, county, (Alab.) and cultivated a few acres in corn and cotton, besides a small potatoe patch and bit of garden, as was usual in those days. My nearest neighbor, (John Champion,) being better off than the rest of us, had a nice gang of hogs, and, feeling a little above his neighbors on account of his wealth, and being rather an overbearing man, too, was not particular whether his stock broke into other people's fields or not. My crop was too small to feed my own family and John Champion's hogs to', so I complained to him several times but got no relief, when, being at old Erasmus Culpepper's house one day, I heard him say that if a foot, or an ear. or even a piece of of bearskin was thrown down in a place where hogs use that they would never show their snouts there again. I went home and got the skin of a bear which I had killed some time before, and, having supplied myself with some corn. I went out and saw about twenty fine year olds munching away in my field. I 'tolled them up," and catching a good runner, sewed him up in the bearskin, and then turned him loose, when he ran after the rest, who flew from the supposed bear.—The last that was seen of them was at Bassett's creek, near forty miles from my house, only two being alive—one running from his fellow sewed up in the skin, and he trying to catch the other—the rest were found dead in the road, having literally run themselves to death. It is needless to add that John Champion's hogs staid at home after that.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

From Gen. Kearney's Army.

A citizen of this place who accompanied one of the Santa Fe traders as far as the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas river, has returned. He has politely furnished us with the following items concerning the troops under Gen. Kearney:

The traders were on the Pawnee Fork, 350 miles from Independence, three companies of dragoons being in advance, and fifteen or sixteen companies in the rear. Gen. Kearney's force consisted of about 3,000 men. The traders and their men numbered about 800. The health of the traders and men was not generally good. Two or three deaths had taken place.—Among the troops there wa s very little complaint.

Gen. Kearney had informed the traders, that if they would all make up their minds to go by Bent's Fort, he would permit them to go on thus far and remain there until the entire force intended for his command should rendezvous at that point. The advance portion of the troops expected to reach the Fort about the first of the next month. The main body of the army would not probably arrive there until the middle of September,

It was understood that, as soon as the troops were rendezvoused at Fort Bent, that Gen. Kearney would directly advance upon Santa Fe. The traders would be permitted to follow the troops.

Our informant came by Fort Leavenworth, and on the 28th ult. when he left there, the Mormon Legion, consisting of 500 men, had arrived. When this Legion, and Col. Price's regiment shall arrive at Bent's Fort, the entire force under Gen. Kearney will amount to something like 4,500 men, besides a great number of wagon drivers, &c. who could be armed if necessary.—Lexington (Mo.) Express, 4th.

IMPORTANT TO LABORERS.

The Newburyport Herald says,—A letter from an American, who is making a tour of Austria and Italy, says railroid laborers there receive 25 cts a day and consider themselves well paid. Women, who perform nearly all the menial drudgery of agriculture, the young men being in the army, receive 15 cts. a day. The roads are kept in repair by the women, who break the stone and mend the roads for 8 cents a day. The general fare is a piece of rye bread for breakfast; for dinner a soup about as substantial as a mixture of warm water and salt, a broiled saugage, and rye bread; in the evening their frugal meal is solaced by the company of beer, which is used in excess to the exclusion of tea and coffee.

Now, it is this kind of labor, and with such wages, the Loco Focos here wish the Americans to enter into competition with. Who's ready for it?

Scraps worthy of note by the Farmers.

Sheep Sorrel.—When the farmer or planter discovers his fields covered with sheep sorrel, he may conclude that the soil needs liming, the presence of the sorrel being unerring evidence of the absence of calcareous matter, and that the soil is too acid for the purpose of healthful vegetation. Lands, too, whose natural g rowth is pine, require lime, as that wood almost always delights in acid soil devoid of lime.

Shade Trees.—If you have no shade trees about your house, go at once into the woods and select some thrifty saplings of any kind you may admire and plant them in the front and rear of your dwelling.—A house in the country which is not thus provided, is a gloomy thing at best, and speaks but little in behalf of its owner's taste.

Peach Worm—Tar.—A neighbor informs me that the application of hot tar to the roots of peach trees, effectually excludes the worm. The earth is removed for a few inches down, and the tar applied. It is not intended, of course to destroy the worm, but to prevent its entrance into trees yet unaffected [Cultivator.

Clover, Sanloin, Lucerne, and all grasses of this family require that there should be lime in the soil on which they may be grown, and indeed, it may be said to be labor lost, to attempt to cultivate them advantageously on lands in which this mineral does not form a constituent element.—Balt. Farmer.

James M. Power at Home.

The following resolution, amongst others, was adopted at a recent meeting of the Whigs of Mercer county:

Resolved, That the Whig party, in asking the support of the citizens of Pennsylvania for their candidate for Canal Commissioner, do so, in the well founded confidence in his honesty and patriotism. It is knnwn James M. Power comes not before the people holding office, and presented by any combination of politicians. One of the people, presented by the people, and maintaing the principles they advocate, he stands before them *free and untrammelled*. Now is the time for Pennsylvania to speak in the loudest tones in *favor of the Tariff* '42, and give a rebuke to those politicians and citizens who have so *fraudulently* bartered away her interests. Let her rally around the TARIPF CANDIDATE, and let it not be a party triumph, so much as a *triumph of principle*—of the Tariff of '42, over the abominable British act of '46.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1846, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them

Proth'y office, July 21, '46. } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by by law, to settle off the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified.

By order of the Com'rs.
R. L. STEWART, Clerk.
July 21, '46.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans court held at Somerset on and for said county on the 15th day of July, A. D, 1846. Before the Honorable Judge thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Rogers Marshall and John Tantlinger, administrators of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit, July 15th, A D 1846. On petition of F. B. Murdock, intermar maried with Mary E. one of the daughters of said John Graham, dec'd.

The Court grant a rule on Phœbe Marshall, administratrix of Rogers Marshall, dec'd, who was one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, and on John Tantlinger, who was also one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 7th day of September 1846. and shew cause if any they have why the confirmation should not be taken off said account, and the same referred to Auditors for settlement and adjustment.

Extract from the Records, certified this 15th day of July 1846.
WM H PICKING, Clerk.
july 28 46-6t

BLANK
PROMISORY NOTES,
For sale at this Office.

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Stoystown, having about 200 acres of clear land, late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale.

JOHN DIBERT.
July 21, '46,* Adm'r.
aug. 11, 1846.
dec16 '45-3m

NEW DRUG AND
MEDICINE STORE
IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

GRAND MILITARY
Encampment on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of September 1846, at Somerset, Pa

The undersigned Committees of Invitation and arrangement appointed by the Somerset Guards and the citizens of Somerset, on the 4th day of July inst., take great pleasure in announcing to the several Regiments, Battalions and companies of organized Volunteers of Somerset, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair and Bedford counties, Penna., and of Alleghany county, Md., that a military encampment is contemplated at Somerset, to commence on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, and to continue four days. Special invitations will in a few days be directed to the commanding officers of all the companies in the above named counties, whose names can be ascertained.

We need scarcely say, that whether as citizens or soldiers, we will be prepared to greet all with a cordial reception and to render their visit pleasant and agreeable.

Sam'l W. Pearson, John C. Kurtz,
G. Chorpenning, Jr. John Neff,
A. J. Ogle, Wm. P. Amkeny,
Thos. E. Ogden.

Committee of Invitation.

Isaac Ankeny.	C. F. Mitchell,
J. R. Edie,	Jas. H. Benford,
John McCreery,	Joseph Cummins,
S. Gebhart,	Wm. B. Coffroth,
S. Gaither,	Philip Husband,
M. Tredwell,	R. L. Stewart,
Wm. H. Picking,	B. F. Beatiy,
Daniel Flick.	

Committe of Arrangement.

☞ Editors of newspapers in the counties above mentioned are requested to copy.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa., }
March 5, 1846 1y. }

NO. 1.
Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him t call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE
Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND**

AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodi ous stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents. without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for he sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale
AT THIS OFFICE

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 7th day of September next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The final Account of Michael Snyder and Henry Snyder, acting administrators of Dewalt Snyder, deceased.

The Account of John Snyder, administrator of Ann Boyer, deceased.

WM. H. PICKING,
August 4, 1846. Clerk.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Couaty, of February Term 1846. No. 174.

IN the matter of the application of "The German Reformed Congregation, at Beam's Church" of Somerset township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, for a charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit: 15th July, 1846. The Petition of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a charter of incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein, set forth and contained appearing to be lawful, and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county for three weeks, that the application has been made.

By the court.
A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

From the Norridgework (Me.) Journal.

5) WE publish the following, as among the many evidences which we are constantly receiving of the increasing popularity of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. We have no interest in "puffing" it—any further than we have a desire to promote the health and happiness of our fellow creatures, who are wasting away with those complaints, for which this medicine is an absolute remedy. And in calling the attention of the public to it. we are in the faithful discharge of our duty.

New Portland, Nov, 4, 1842.

Mr. Pratt,—Sir: I wish you to send me 3 bottles of Jayne's Expectorant, and in connection, I would say, that I deem it an invalnable medicine, and an article that no family should be without it for a single day. I have used it for two years in my family, and have always found it a quick and efficient remedy for tightness of the lungs. produced by long protracted colds, which produce the short hacking cough, the premonitor of Consumption, in which it so frequently terminates in this climate. If properly and seasonably administered, it will effecually break up the most violent colds, and thereby prevent the many violent fevers so frequently consequent upon them.—I would most cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public in all cases of that nature, as invaluable.

JOHN H. WEBSTER.

CHOLICS AND FRETTING OF INFANTS.

Every mother should have Jayne's Carminative. It is the very thing they need for their children, as it immediately cures the cholic, and allays all irritation of the stomach and bowels.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

5.) *Jayne's Expectorant.*—This is undoubtedly the most valuable, (as it is decidedly the most papular) medicine of its kind, ever introduced in this State. The demand for it has been constant and increasing, from the time it was first offered for sale here to the present time; numurous testimonials of its real worth and usefulness. from very many of our citizens, might be produced, but a trial will satisfy all, that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spituing of blood, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.—Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig,

From the Rev. A. R, Hinckley.

Franklin, Ia, March 19, 1841,

Dr. Jayne—Your medicines have been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectorant, I have received much benefit from the use of it myself, snd one of my nearest neighbors, who had been aflicted from childhood with the Asthma so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxysm which returned about once a week, has been, to all appearance' permanently cured,

A, R, HINCKLEY,

Owego, N, Y, July 27, 1841,

Dear Sir—We want some more of your medicines particularly the Expectorant, which gives universal satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,
Slosson & Williams.

Dr, D, Jayne.

Binghampton, N, Y, May 31, 1841

Dr, Jayne,—Dear Sir,—Your Expectorant is in great demand and sells well, and is very popular; your Vermifuge is much used, as also your Sanative Pills,

Yours, &c, Benjamin Greene,
Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset, Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa,

JOB PRINTING,
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.
June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine fi e nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞ Observe—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sanfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, md have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
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G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welffley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.